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cels  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; style none; stigmas short and thick; leaves lance-linear,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1' long on flowering specimens, acuminate, entire, silky-tomentose; stipules very minute.—A slender shrub, 3-4' high, with light-colored bark and yellowish foliage, growing in dry sandy soil. It differs from *S. Hindsiana* in its more reduced habit, its silvery pubescence, narrower, more scarious, lighter-colored and glabrous scales, more slender and smoother capsules, and thicker and shorter stigmas. At the base of the Washoe Mts., near Carson City (1093 Watson), and in Central Nevada (Wheeler).

*CALOCHORTUS AUREUS*.—Low, 4-6' high, with a single linear carinate radical leaf, 3-4' long; scape short, 1-2-flowered, the single pair of bracts linear, 2' long; sepals greenish-yellow, with a dark-purple spot near the base, oblong- or ovate-lanceolate; petals broadly cuneate, 15" long, bright-yellow, with a small well-defined circular densely hairy gland near the base and a lunate purplish spot above it; young capsule narrowly oblong, not winged.—On sand-cliffs, Southern Utah (Mrs. E. P. Thompson); June.

*CALOCHORTUS FLEXUOSUS*.—Branched and flexuous above; bracts alternate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' long, linear-lanceolate, carinate, rather rigid; sepals oblong-lanceolate, greenish with a deep-purple and orange spot at base; petals broadly cuneate, 12-15" long, purplish, with a deep-purple claw and an ill-defined circular orange or purple gland above, the glandular hairs extending laterally to the margin; capsule triangular, narrowly oblong.—Southern Utah and Northern Arizona (Mrs. E. P. Thompson); April and May. The bulbs, as of other species, are eaten by the Indians.

*ANDROSTEPHIUM BREVIFLORUM*.—Scapes 6' high; umbels 4-7-flowered, the pedicels 6-15" long; perianth violet, 6-7' long, the nearly erect lanceolate segments equaling the campanulate tube; corona 3" long; capsule triangular-globose, 3" in diameter.—A stouter plant than *A. violaceum*, with much smaller flowers. Southern Utah and Northern Arizona (Mrs. E. P. Thompson); April and May. Bulbs also eaten.

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## ON THE DATES OF PROFESSOR COPE'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.\*

BY PROF. O. C. MARSH.

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DURING the past year Dr. Leidy, Prof. Cope, and myself have been investigating the fossil vertebrates of the Eocene of Wyoming, and our material has not unfrequently included the same species. Our descriptions have usually been published as separate papers, issued in advance of the journals containing them. To prevent, if possible, any question about priority of publication I agreed with each of these authors in March, 1872, that we should send to each other, on the day of publication, any papers on the above subject we might issue, the date of publication to be either printed or written on each pamphlet. This would ordinarily secure the receipt of the papers on the following day, and we agreed to accept this receipt, so far as we were individually concerned, as

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\* Communicated to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, April 8th, 1873.

publication. This agreement Dr. Leidy has scrupulously observed, and I have myself carefully kept it.

Between July 22d and October 8th, 1872, I published a series of fourteen papers on vertebrate fossils from the West, and in every instance mailed copies to Prof. Cope and Dr. Leidy on the day of publication, and, of the more important papers, a second copy by a subsequent mail, as we had also agreed. Believing, with most naturalists, that publication of a paper by means of advance copies can be fairly done only by making these copies accessible to those working in the same department, I likewise sent copies of each of my papers, on the day of publication, to the principal scientific centres in this country which are especially interested in this subject, namely: Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution; the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge; the Boston Society of Natural History; the editors of the *American Naturalist*; the editors of the *American Journal of Science*; the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society. I also promptly placed these pamphlets on sale at the Naturalists' Agency in Salem, and sent early copies to palæontologists in Europe, and to various scientific journals. That these papers were duly received, the records of the above societies, and the reviews and notices in several periodicals, as well as letters from correspondents, afford ample testimony. The papers subsequently appeared in successive numbers of the *American Journal of Science*, from August to November, 1872.\*

During this period of over three months, in which these various papers were being published, I received nothing of the kind from Prof. Cope. An intimation from a friend finally led me to think that this author might, perhaps, have published something which had accidentally failed to reach me, and, as it was important to have this settled, I made inquiries at each of the above points in this country where I had sent my papers, and soon ascertained definitely, that no publications by Prof. Cope, issued subsequent to July 1st, 1872, had been received. The inquiry was diligently extended, also, among American naturalists, especially those who would be most likely to know of such publications, but no evidence of a single copy could be obtained. This was the case up to October 8th, 1872, when the last paper of my series was published, and I started for the West.

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\* Vol. IV, pp. 122, 202, 256, 298, 322, 323, 343, 344, 405 and 406.

About a month after this, or November 5th, 1872, five papers by Prof. Cope were received at New Haven, and, on the 11th of that month, five more, which were all forwarded to me at Cheyenne, Wy. A third lot reached New Haven, December 4th, 1872, and was given to me on my return a few days later. In these various papers, which were mostly uncorrected proofs, several genera and species, which I had described three months before, are re-named by Prof. Cope. The papers, moreover, bear dates from July 11th to October 12th, 1872, and thus might appear to anticipate part of my descriptions, in some cases only by a single day. These papers purport to have been read before the American Philosophical Society, but the official records of that Society show that they were not even presented until long after the dates claimed for them. They have since appeared in the Proceedings of that Society, Number 89 \* (published February 6th, 1873), more than three months after my last paper had appeared in the American Journal of Science.

On learning of the distribution of these papers by Prof. Cope, I renewed my inquiries about their true dates of publication, and found that copies were first received, October 29th, 1872, by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, of which Prof. Cope is secretary, and that apparently none were distributed at an earlier date. Wishing, if possible, to avoid bringing this matter into public notice, I informed Prof. Cope, personally, that I could find no evidence of any copies of his papers being distributed before October 29th, 1872, and requested him, if he claimed an earlier publication, to inform me where any of these papers had been sent. He at first declined to do this, but finally mentioned five addresses in this country and Europe, to which the papers in question had been duly forwarded, during his absence, by the person entrusted with their distribution. I have since learned from two of these places that nothing definite is known of these papers, and from the other three I have a positive assurance that none of them were received.

It thus becomes evident that these papers by Prof. Cope were not published at the time claimed, and I protest against the dates they bear being accepted as authentic. Publication of scientific results means *making them known*, especially to those interested, and cannot be claimed where these results are so carefully withheld

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\* Vol. XII, pp. 460, 466, 469, 472, 478, 481, 483, 487, 542, 554 and 580.

that no record of them can be found by diligent inquiry. The few species at stake in the present case are comparatively of little consequence, but the principle involved is all important, and if disregarded, scientific nomenclature will become worthless, and honest research lose its just reward.

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## TINOCERAS AND ITS ALLIES.

BY PROFESSOR O. C. MARSH.

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SINCE the article on page 217 of the April NATURALIST was printed, another pamphlet by Prof. Cope on the same subject has been received (March 20th). In this paper, which is dated March 14th, 1873, and illustrated by four plates, Prof. Cope has at last adopted nearly all my views as to the characters and affinities of the *Dinocerata*, as well as most of my corrections of his errors, although without giving credit in either case. Unfortunately, he still misinterprets the structure of this group on several points, and most of his dates are incorrect as before. On nearly every page of the paper, moreover, new errors may be detected, a few only of which can be corrected here, for want of space.

1st. Prof. Cope is wrong in assigning only three sacral vertebrae to the *Dinocerata*, as *Dinoceras*, the type of the group, certainly has four, and the other genera probably as many. 2d. The neck in *Tinoceras grandis* Marsh (or ? *Tinoceras cornutus*) was much more than a foot in length, rather than less, as the cervicals in the Yale Museum clearly prove. 3d. Prof. Cope is entirely in error in saying that the muzzle in this species could not reach the ground by several feet; the animal really having no use for the long proboscis which Prof. Cope persists in putting on him. 4th. The specimen described as *Eobasileus cornutus* was fully adult, as the teeth show, and the differences between it and the type of *Tinoceras grandis* may be due to age. 5th. The nasal bones in this genus do not form the inner half of the middle horn-cores, but only a small portion of the base, the cores being essentially on the maxillaries. 6th. The anterior extension of the malar bone is not in *Dinoceras* much less than in *Perissodactyls*. 7th. The